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hand Me. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-8-The Woollen Stocking, HELRMANN'S THEATRE-8:13-The Merchant

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New York Daily Tribane.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUÉSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MOENING.

Foreign.-The Russian naval officers in Paris were guests at a luncheon at the War Office, at a great banquet on the Champ de Mars primnries, and then wonders why better nomand at supper at the Military Club; there were | inations are not made; who forgets to register river fetes and a fine display of fireworks. - and doesn't bother to vote, and then cries out There was a lively debate in the lower house against the hopelessness of fighting Tammany of the Reichsrath on the Government's Elec- it is this man, multiplied by his like into tens toral Reform bill. — The British squadron of thousands, who is making popular government a reproach to the American people. It is of Social Democrats opened at Cologne. Maharajah Dhuleep Singh died in Paris. Archbishop Knox, Protestant Primate of All Ireland, is dead.

Congress. Both houses in session. Senate: The legislative day of Tuesday still continues; Senators Jones, Teller and Stewart spoke against repeal. ---- House: The Printing bill and a bill authorizing the construction of a new revenue cutter on the lakes were

Domestic.-Figures showing enormous profits of the World's Fair concessionaires are made public. = Controller Myers denied sending a telegram to Ashbel P. Fitch saying that he would not be a candidate. ____ A Frenchman at Alburg, N. Y., maltreated his little daughter so that she is likely to die, and there is talk of lynching him. - The Boar's Head Hotel, at Hampton Beach, N. H., was burned. ____ A cold wave is reported in the Northwest. Nineteen persons were indicted for participation in the riots at Roanoke, Va., on September 20

City and Suburban.-Warrants were issued for eight directors of the Madison Square Bank, and several were arrested. === The Vanderbiits secured control of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. —— The District-Attorney subpoenaed witnesses of the registration frauds Senator David B. Hill tried to defend Maynard in his speech in Brooklyn and made a vicious attack on the New-York City Bar Association. === General Thomas L. Crittenden died at his home on Staten Island. Winners at Linden: Rival, Terrifler, Nelglen, irrespective of the possibilities in the anthra-Enfield, Dalsyrian, Sandowne, The Ironmaster Stocks were more active and, after early heritation, became strong and buoyant, Large gains were established by the "Coalers" and Vanderbilt shares on rumors of a new deal among the coal companies. The general list advanced in sympathy, and there were revived rumors pointing to unconditional silver repeal. Sterling exchange was reduced & cent to the f. Money on call was 11/202 per cent.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair preceded by rain in the early morning. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 63 degrees; lowest, 58; average, 61%.

The last days of registration in New-York and Brooklyn will be Friday and Saturday of the present week. In this city the registration offices are open from 8 a. m. till 9 p. m.; in who is unregistered on Saturday night will lose

Mr. John Sabine Smith calls attention to a defect in the election laws which seems to open a door for possible frauds. It is in the section providing for a second registration in case a voter moves to another district after terpretation the section is unconstitutional, because it provides that under certain conditions a man may vote without having been thirty days a resident of his district. The point raised by Mr. Smith should receive attention from those interested in securing an honest vote, and action by the Legislature to remedy the defect referred to will be in order next winter.

Just one week more of the Fair remains, although a considerable part of the great show will be visible in Jackson Park for some time after October 31. The attendance up to the

point of view the Exposition has been a huge

Controller Myers announces definitely that he will not be an independent candidate for re- terested. In that light the Lackawanna also tection is robbery, and that the robbers whom election. Now the plain duty of the men who | should gain in the end, even though some other | it protects have been driving the country down took part in the big Cooper Union meeting last week is to vote and labor earnestly for Mr. Robinson, who is well qualified for the office and vastly to be preferred to the Tammany hands of many holders, who may readily assent

As might be expected, Senator Hill has a very low opinion of the New-York City Bar Association. One might almost think that he had sought and failed to obtain membership in it. It may be doubted whether Isaac H. Maynard himself thinks smaller potatoes of this association than Mr. Hill, who referred to it at some length in his Brooklyn speech last evening. But has he helped the cause he is championing by asserting that the association represents only "a small and contemptible minority" of the lawyers of this city? Does he expect any man of ordinary intelligence to believe that the lawyers whom he attacks-Messrs, James C. Carter, Frederic R. Coudert, Wheeler H. Peckham, William B. Hornblower, Elihu Root, Clifford A. Hand, John E. Parsons and Albert Stickney, for example-are "young briefless lawyers, anxious for notoriety," "little busybodies," "a little coterie of Mugwump lawyers," a "brainless set of namby-pambys"? Mr. Hill probably knew the character and bapacity of his audience, but we are strongly of the opinion that he has greatly overdone his part.

THE HIGHEST DUTY OF HONEST MEN. Friday and Saturday are the final days of registration in this city. Republicans need to wake up to that fact. In the HIId Assembly District, where that perfect embodiment of Tammany politics, "Tim" "Dry-Dollar" Sullivan, holds sway, in the first two days of registration in 1892, 5,478 names were put on the rolls. This year "Tim" is a candidate for he proceeds to say: State Senator. His are the services Tammany rewards. Mr. Myers goes into private life. Mr. Nicoll follows him. But "Tim" goes to the State Senate; and to prove his fitness for this promotion he has run up a registry list of 6.331 names already. He has beaten the record of the Presidential year. How he did it "The New-York Herald" has shown. He has packed the list with hundreds of dummy names, ascribing them with a defiance of law as impudent as it is contemptuous to his own saloons and dives. What demonstration of his fitness to be a Senator more welcome and sufficient could he give to Tammany? It proves him a lawbreaker, a ballot-box sharper-just the sort of man whom Tammany loves to honor.

But in the uptown districts generally, and notably in the XIth, the IXth, the XXIst, the XXIIId and the XXVIIIth, the registration is ominously light. While Tammany ruffians are choking the rolls with fraudulent names Republicans are stopping at home or going off to their business, wondering why it is that the rotten government which curses this city is endured by a free people. Some of them are to be found nightly in the clubs or daily on the exchanges damning the Republican machine and talking profoundly about the necessity of a thorough reorganization.

That isn't the main necessity, if they only had the good sense to see it and the patriotism to heed it. The main necessity is for them to come out and register and vote. The good citizen who never joins the party organization and then wonders why it is that such bad men get control of the machine; who never goes to the he who is responsible for the Maynards and the

Is not this the simple truth? There is only one element of doubt as to the defeat of Maynard and the Democratic State ticket, and that is lest Republicans and honest men generally fail to register and vote. Shall this doubt remain after the registry lists close next Saturday night? We have said that if the Democratic bosses can succeed in their vile conspiracy to pollute the Court of Appeals by putting a man on its high bench whom everybody knows to be a seoundrel, the fact will have been demonstrated that the people of this State are no longer fit for free government. And so it will. For it will show that the conscience has gone out of the people, that men whose views are right cannot be depended on to assert them, and that the government is left to rogues. Is not the menace of this enough to drive honest men to the registration booths and polling

THE LACKAWANNA PURCHASE.

The coal kaleidoscope turns again, and again the central figure is a Vanderbilt. But heretofore the coal ventures of this powerful interest have been somewhat tentative and subordinate. Now the settlement of trunk line differences gives to the purchase of Lackawanna stock by Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt a tone of permanence. The control of a third line to Buffalo, quite cite coal trade, would make the operation not only important to the New-York Central interest, but important for reasons that are likely to last. While it is understood that men promment in the New-Jersey Central have been associated with Mr. Vanderbilt in recent purchases of Lackawanna, it is naturally inferred that as to trunk line matters the new purchasers will act in harmony with the New-York Central, and that thus there will be removed one of the most persistent and ugliest causes of difference in times past.

For the prominent owners of New-Jersey Central, since the collapse of the Reading combination, a sure and definite settlement with the Lackawanna has been extremely important. As to the anthracite interest, it may be assumed that Mr. Vanderbilt will act in barmony with Brooklyn from 7 a. m. till 10 p. m. The citizen his associates who are also in the New-Jersey Central, as they may be expected to harmonize with the New-York Central in trunk line matters. The new development therefore puts the New-Jersey Central quite at the front as to anthracite interests, and it is within the possibilities that the adjustment of affairs in Reading may be effected. That, also, is only a question of some millions. If, as many believe, registering; and according to Mr. Smith's in- lasting harmony in the coal trade would mean profits scarcely less than lasting barmony in the trunk line traffic would realize, the latest step may be toward both results at once.

According to report Mr. Sloan will remain at the head of the Lackawanna, but with some representation of recent buyers in the management. The idea that the Lackawanna as a trunk line road will suddenly become more profitable is possibly open to question. The road will hardly be run to divert business from the New-York Central. Nor is it to be expected that its management as a coal-carrying road will be such as to deprive the New-Jersey Cenclose of last week was so large as to make it trai of business. Always one of the strongest his second Attorney-General, who, instead of veals a deplorable state of affairs. Mr. Hart is discounted by the strongest has content to the strongest has been described by the strongest has

be reached by next Saturday. From every had less to gain by any species of combination railroads, is getting himself re-elected as fast than most of the others. The one feature of as opportunity offers. the matter which naturally controls public opinion is that an end of strife and destructive all possible occasions and with peculiar unction competition would be of advantage to all in- in the Rhode Island campaign of 1892, that Procompanies gain more. It is to the good of the company, too, that a comparatively large part of its \$26,200,000 stock is still scattered in the to an improvement but not to a subordination of their property.

It is rightly regarded in the Street as an encouraging feature that capital to the amount of eight to ten millions has been found ready for investment at current prices of securities. The effect upon other stocks and bonds is likely to be favorable. But not all railroads are so profitable, or occupy so strong a position, as the Lackawanna, and the men who gladly buy a good thing when they can may not be at all inclined to purchase stocks whose earning power is yet to be demonstrated. Perhaps the event suggests nothing else more forcibly than the eminently discriminating character of substantial buying in times like these.

THE COMPROMISE CONDEMNED.

It was to be expected that the veteran Senator Sherman would agree precisely with the opinion expressed by THE TRIBUNE regarding the latest Democratic compromise. The objections to that scheme were objections of principle as well as of practical finance, and it was to be anticipated that Mr. Sherman, although he was the foremost to move the repeal of the compromise adopted in 1890 and bearing his name, would at once perceive that a continuance of the act in force, even for an indefinite period, would be altogether preferable to the miserable surrender to inflationists and filibusters which the majority of Democrats in the Senate have contrived. But Mr. Sherman goes further. He not only denounces this scheme as a miserable, cowardly makeshift, but

Not a single Republican Senator will cast his vote for any such proposition. It is far worse than the so-called Sherman law of 189. As I understand it, it is a violation of the public faith. . . . It is proposed to coin the silver which they have purchased and issue notes based upon seigniorage like selling wheat stored in warehouse. It belongs to somebody else, and cannot be used without vio-lating a trust. The Government purchased silver notes, and it is expressly stipulated in that law that the notes should never be greater nor less than the cost of the bullion purchased to redeem Of course, Congress can violate a public trust if it chooses, but that does not make it right by any means. . It will not receive a single Republican vote, as I before stated. It will not bring about any relief to the business interests of the country, in my judgment

It is tolerably clear that if this proposed compromise is unanimously rejected by the Republicans, as it really ought to be, its adoption will depend entirely upon the number of Democrats and silver or Populist Senators who can be found to sustain it. But Mr. Cleveland has declared, according to definite statements publing about American institutions. lished on Monday morning, his unyielding opposition to such a measure. He affirms that it is not admissible in principle that the purignorance, through the naturalization mills in chasing clause of the Silver law should be unconditionally repealed, that the lower house of whelming majority, and a majority in the Senate is also in favor of it, and that the sentithe pending bill. The statement adds that droves, by the aid of subservient and unprin-Secretary Carlisle and other members of the cipled judges, and they will be sent to the state of facts it is to be expected that some

list of Democratic Senators. Thus we have a measure proposed with the formal assent of the Executive Committee ere. ought to feel bound by the obligation of his ated to manage things on behalf of the Demo- oath, by his conscience and by his self-respect tire body of Democratic Senators, against which ship. Judges who fail to make careful inquiry entire Cabinet, and every Republican Senator, bench, are polluting the suffrage and disgracing The situation merits the serious attention of themselves in the eyes of their fellow-citizens business men and all who care for the honor. There are judges both in New-York and Brook-It is plain enough that the great distrust in regard to the action of the Democratic party which has prevailed ever since it was known foreigners, with scarcely a spark of intellithat the Senate would be controlled by that gence in their duli eyes and muddled faces, party, and which has caused withdrawals of through the naturalization mills of their courts individuals, and so has brought about, at least of the oath which they have taken. It is dein part, the worst epidemic of failures and financial disasters the country has seen for many years, has been absolutely justified by hardened in heart that they can brag about the opinions and the conduct of nearly the whole body of Democrats in the Senate. It ized in a certain number of moments when remains to be seen whether the emphatic ob- they have forced the naturalization machinery jection of the President and his Cabinet will to its highest speed. It is fortunate that not so dangerous and so offensive.

HE NEVER RETRACTS.

To the assertion that the President could not sign the Gorman Silver Compromise bill without first retracting his letter to Governor Northen, "The New-York Times" appends this solemn inquiry: "When did Grover Cleveland ever retract anything?" Inasmuch as our neighbor is apparently pausing for a reply, we hasten to answer, "Never, or at least hardly ever," and to establish the accuracy of the response by a few citations.

Grover Cleveland, for example, never retracted his announcement that it is a very mischievous and discreditable thing for a President of the United States to cherish an ambition for a second term-not eyen in the storm and stress of two anxious struggles for renomination and two ardent electoral campaigns.

He never retracted his sublime creed that public office is a public trust, though he found it congenial and convenient to promote a debauchery of spoils throughout his first term, and has entered upon his second with an evident determination to break his own record.

He never retracted his secret agreement to bestow full pardon and restitution to citizenship upon Stokes the murderer, in return for services rendered him by that expert and influential Tammany malefactor in the bitter and difficult campaign of 1884.

He never retracted his assurance of the per sonal satisfaction with which, if he only could, he would vote for Colonel Fellows for District-Attorney in 1887, and it is confidently expected that the Colonel will get another first-class De Lancey Nicoll and renominated the man who left the office stuffed with indictments and its administration utterly demoralized.

He never retracted his first Attorney-General though the wretched Garland prostituted his official functions to advance a shameful personal speculation, and was thereafter a continual stench in the nostrils of honest Americans. And he shows no inclination to retract regalia." It will be confessed that this re-

practically certain that the 20,000,000 mark will and best of the coal-carriers, the Lackawanna resigning from the directories of interstate cannot find a decent cassock or hood in this

He never retracted his opinion, proclaimed on the hill of dishoner into the abyss of miserynot even since the return of himself and his party to power converted unexampled prosperity into incalculable misfortune.

He never retracted his lamentation over the collection and disbursement of huge subscriptions to campaign funds, and he never retracted the nomination of Van Alen, who at the time he uttered that exemplary wail had al-

ready paid \$50,000 for the Italian mission. It is true. Grover Cleveland seldom if ever retracts anything.

A REAL COMPROMISE.

The latest from Washington is that the President not only objects to the wretched compromise or surrender signed by Democrats on Saturday, but insists that something shall be devised which Republicans can support, so that they may share the responsibility with him. This discloses quite a novel conception of representative government. The party intrusted by the people with power is not to be trusted, the President very correctly judges. But in order to get a financial measure which will stand criticism, and which may be expected to work decently, he wants one that Republicans are willing to approve, which is a singular compliment. If Mr. Cleveland will push his bright idea to its logical conclusion he will propose as a full settlement of monetary questions;

1. Unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. 2. Formal postponement of all other financial questions, the tariff and the State bank mater included, until after the next Congressional election, so that industries may have a chance

He may rest assured that Republicans will consent to divide with him the responsibility for a measure as wise and practically beneficent as that.

MEN WHO ARE UNFIT TO VOTE.

The influence of Tammany Hall and of the Brooklyn Ring is altogether too strong in certain courts of record. Some of the judges in New-York and Brooklyn pay proper attention to the naturalization law, and refuse to naturalize persons who are too ignorant or stupid to acquire any information about our system of government. The plain purpose of the naturalization law is to exclude from citizenship people of foreign birth who are such dolts that they fall to inform themselves as to the nature of the Government under which they are living. No one ought to be allowed to vote who has not wit enough or energy enough to learn something about public affairs. Few abuses can be more dangerous and pernicious than the granting of the suffrage to men of foreign birth who know little or nothing, and care little or noth-

Tammany is crowding debased and degraded hordes of foreigners, almost imbecile in their this city; and the Brooklyn Ring is pursuing similar tactics on Long Island. Many of the Congress voted for such repeal by an over- men whom Tammany and the Brooklyn machine are naturalizing are handled in droves at the naturalization bureaus by unscrupulous ment of the country demands the passage of heelers. They are put through the courts in Cabinet are opposed to the measure. In this | polls in droves next month to vote the straight Ring ticket in each city. This is an evil of apportion of the Democratic Senators, at least, palling proportions. The suffrage in New-York will decline to support the scheme, and prob- and Brooklyn is becoming more and more deably some who have given it their signature | bauched and corrupted each year by the dregs, may withdraw their assent. The influence of the scum and the refuse of Europe which are He is the candidate of Cleveland Democrats, and the Senate and the Cabinet, when united, can naturalized by Tammany and the Brooklyn is put up to enable the large number of Clevehardly fail to find some representation in the Ring. If the judges would do their duty such land Democrats resident in that district to vote of being opened and shut like an umbrella, visible wrongs would be impossible. Every judge who against Tammany Hall and machine politics at sea for a far greater distance than flags, by has the power to grant naturalization papers without incurring the criticism that they are which Morse code signals can be made without cratic party, and with the deliberate approval. to make a careful examination in each case of expressed by their signatures, of nearly the en- the qualifications of the applicant for citizenwe find arrayed a Democratic President and his in these cases are lowering the standard of the of the country or the soundness of its currency. Inn who glory in the reputation of being "hustlers"; who are proud of their achievements in shoving through dirty and degraded capital from this country by European invest- at a rate of speed which makes it certain that ors, and from banks throughout the country by these judges have no regard for the sanctity plorable that men have been elevated to the beach who are so seared in conscience and the number of people whom they have natural suffice to prevent the passage of a measure all of our judges in New-York and Brooklyn who have the power to grant naturalizations use the authority of their high office in so mischievous and injurious a manner. The people of New-York and Brooklyn ought to hold to a strict account judges who pervert their powers The Tammany Ring and the Brooklyn Ring

in such a way. are steadily debasing the courts and tainting American citizenship. Not only are they naturalizing the worst classes, which have been collected in this country from the sewers and gut ters of Europe, but they are making use of every method which they can contrive to elect the most disreputable of their candidates by frauds in registration and colonization. Tammany Hall is determined that John R. Fellows shall be elected District-Attorney, no matter what frauds may be necessary in order to bring about that detestable result. It has also determined that Judge Maynard shall have an enormous majority over Mr. Bartlett in this city, and will stop at nothing in order to inflate the total of the Maynard vote. The Brooklyn Ring is desperate. It must re-elect Mayor Boody or its power is broken, and its downfall is certain. It also is resolved to heap up a huge vote for Judge Maynard in Kings County. Hard work must be done by all decent people or the two Rings will prove triumphant, and will be encouraged to carry on the sack and plunder of the two great cities more pitilessly than ever before.

CASSOCKS AND PROTECTION.

The case of the Rev. H. Martyn Hart, an Episcopal clergyman of Denver, Col., is a hard one, and should evoke the sympathy of every notice now that Tammany has turned down other generous heart. On account of "that mediaeval deed of legislation, the McKinley tariff bill," as Mr. Hart puts it in a letter to The Churchman." "If we badly paid priests, who do for nothing not a little of the work of the County Commissioners in dealing with the poor and the sick, want a cassock or a college hood, we have to pose as Worshipful Grand Masters, or astonishing superb Prelates, .

and pass the vestments of our sacred office as

the pulsating New West; and therefore he is obliged to send to the effete monarchies of Europe for them. Really, we didn't know we were so nearly out of cassock and hood as

What is the matter with our enterprising tailors? While they are flooding the market with cheap goods do they not realize that the mighty, hustling West is short of cassocks and hoods, and that its clergy are hindered in their work by the necessity of sending to "Lunnon" for their sacred vestments? But the worst indignity of all remains to be The "mediaeval" McKinley act compels

Mr. Hart to pass these vestments as "regalia," if he would avoid paying duty on them. No wonder he declares, in the bitterness of his heart, that "the pagans who concocted that law had not God in any of their thoughts." That is evident from another count in his indictment. He needs other things besides vestments for the evangelization of the West, among which he specifies pew rugs. Now it will be generally admitted that a pew rug could hardly be classed as "regalia." A man might wear one occasionally as a regalia; but we think it would excite comment, especially in Colorado. So, of course, Mr. Hart has to pay a thumping duty on all his pew rugs; for it is a wellknown fact that no decent pew rugs can be found in this country. With all our boasted progress we can't make pew rugs worth a cent. Indeed, we doubt if an American churchgoer could long retain his vital piety if he was forced to kneel on an American pew rug. The very existence of religion in America, therefore, especially in Colorado, depends on our getting a plentiful supply of sacred pew rugs from Europe; and yet in face of that fact the "mediaeval" McKinley law levies an exorbitant duty on them!

When he thinks on this outrage on religion, we are not surprised that Mr. Hart "Sir, I am a Free Trader. I hold that Protection is a premium on waste, and is doing vast detriment to the character of the population of this country." Surely, when the Democratic party, which promised-before election-to wipe out Protection, reads his mournful plaint, it will realize the necessity of fulfilling its promise at once. While the Democratic Senators in Washington are playing hide-and-seek in the cloakrooms the great West is hungering and thirsting for cassocks, hoods and pew rugs, which it cannot get without being fleeced by a tariff law enacted by Republican "pagans."

It is, of course, natural that Mr. Hart should be a Free Trader, anyhow; for he is an Englishman, and was imported to this country free of all duty, some years before the iniquitous McKinley bill was enacted. If Mr. Hart should decide to go back to Lendon now-but no, we cannot even conceive of such a thing.

If Sheehan's appeal for party orators who can stay the storm of wrath at Maynard's nomination isn't a Democratic flag of distress it would be hard to say what it is.

ect of punishing election swindlers. If he will act well on the same subject the community will these cases is entirely devoted to Imperial presents, pardon his docile speech nominating to succeed which are distributed with extraordinary liberality. office. It is not easy to forget, however, that men indicted during the last year for election rimes have never been tried. If Mr. Nicoll proceeds vigorously now he will not be imitating his own example.

The election will occur two weeks from to-day, These last two weeks of the campaign should be weeks of unintermitted hard work. It is hard work that tells.

The candidacy is announced for the Assembly in the XXIst District of Mr. John Brooks Leavitt, whom "The New-York Sun" describes as "a Republican and Mugwump." We do not so understand it. Mr. Leavitt, unless we are misinformed, is a Cleveland Democrat. of Mr. Leavitt's candidacy, and any one who votes for him will do so because he wants a Democrat in the Assembly from that district, but doesn't want a Tammany manikin. There is only one Republican candidate in the XXIst District. He is Otto Irving Wise.

In order to vote it is necessary to register. Unregistered citizens ought not to overlook

sky. His adversaries in Buffalo have organized will mean home promotion, and if he inherits anya Municipal Ownership League for the purpose of electing candidates for the Legislature who will favor the ownership by the city of public lighting plants. The cause of this movement is the indignation awakened by the jobs in the interest of the Buffalo gas companies, which Sheehan and his friends have promoted at Albany. This is only one of the side issues in bave borrowed their materials wholesale from the Bess is assuming formidable shape. If the rings controlled by David B. Hill are "downed" this year the people will have great reason to congratulate themselves. The anti-ring sentiment is certainly strong; and it is growing stronger.

When Democratic leaders nominate a thief what wonder is it that Democratic followers He try to win favor by stealing the election?

PERSONAL.

Alfred A. Marcus, of Boston, intends to give

an English paper that people have a perfect mania for asking her to adopt their children. She is constantly receiving offers of bables-hundreds, she should say, in the course of the year. Her last one was for a pair of twins.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sprague, and the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce, all four being ordained min-isters of the Unitarian denomination, followed each other in a San Francisco pulpit last week. Mr. Pierce preached on "Faith," his wife on "Hope," Mrs. Sprague on "Charity," and Mr. Sprague on "The Greatest of These."

Fong Chung, a full-blooded Chinese, is now acthe has the power to try Americans resident in which alone they are subject-a situation that is regarded as singular in connection with the present outery against the Chinese in this country. Fong Chung wears a queue, and dresses throughout in and is well posted on the affairs of the world, having been educated as a boy in France, and afterward at Yale. He occupies his present position on account of the resignations of the consul and vice-consul, having been himself the interpreter and secretary. Their departure left him the ranking official. the Chinese fashion, but speaks English perfectly,

Governor Lewelling, of Kansas, has appointed Mrs. Eva Blackman a member of the Topeka Police Commission, in the place of a Populist member whom he removed. This is said to be the first instance of the appointment of a woman to such

There is a strong movement on foot in Auburn dale, a suburb of Boston, to have Miss Louise Imogene Guiney, well known as a poetess and woman of letters, appointed postmistress at that place. The last incumbent, who recently resigned, was a young woman who is soon to be married. A masculine competitor for the place has withdrawn in Miss (hulpar's faves

LIFTS FOR THE QUEEN.

HER INCREASING LAMENESS MAKES THEM NECESSARY IN ALL HER PALACES.

ABILITY OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT-THE

CZAR MAKES LIBERAL PRESENTS-RUSSIAN ! PRINCES KEEP AWAY FROM PARIS-A ROYAL INVENTOR - THE DAVIS WEDDING-M. GOUNOD-CHEAP ESTATES - HUNTING-MUTINY AMONG

JOCKEYS. (BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Copyright; 1893: By The Tribune Association. London, Oct. 23 .- Since the Queen met with an accident at Windsor Castle eleven or twelve years ago, when one of her snees was injured, she has found it very troublesome and sometimes painful either to ascend or descend a staircase. This difficulty has lately increased so much that a lift has just been placed in the private apartments of Windsor Castle for Her Majesty's use, and another lift is to be fitted up at Osborne before the end of next month. The Queen has a greater number of steps to ascend at Osborne than at any other of the palaces, as her own apartments are in the pavilion near the top of the house. Lifts are also being made for Buckingham Palace and Balmoral, which will be ready for use early in the spring. There was a lift in Buckingham Palace for sor years which was made for the Duke of Albany, although after his death it was removed. Sir Fleetwood Edwards has been acting as private secretary to the Queen during the absence from the Court of Sir Henry Ponsonby, who has been a great deal away during the last seven weeks, both for a holiday and also on duty. He has been travelling on secret service for Her Majesty, although the fact of his absence from Balmoral has not been recorded in the official court circular.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY. The Princess of Wales arrived at Mariborough House on Saturday from Denmark, having been absent from England more than ten weeks. The Prince and Princess of Wales are expected next week at Sandringham, which place will be their headquarters until the middle of January. The Prince has gone to Newmarket for a few days. Prince and Princess Christian arrived at Bagshot on Friday from Darmstalt, and are staying a few days with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught before settling at Cumberland Lodge for the winter, when they are to receive a visit from their younger daughter, Princess Aribert of Anhalt, who has been staying at Balmoral with the Queen during the last fortnight. Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe Weimar, who have been staying for ome time at Gordon Castle with the Duke of Richmond, are to be guests of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham next month

THE DUKE MAKES A GOOD COMMANDER.

I hear from Aldershot that the Duke of Connaught has rather astonished the principal staff officers by his knowledge of the details of organization and equipment, and that there is every prospect that he will prove himself by no means a ond-rate commander. First impressions at least augur well. THE CZAR IS LIBERAL IN DENMARK

No traveller is more popular in Denmark than the Czar, although his luggage consists of no fewer than 300 large trunks, exactly twice the number of those used by the Princess of Wales and her daughters, which fill fourteen railway vans. One of himself the man whom the day before he had A largesse of 10,000 france is distributed among scored for his miserable administration of the the Fredensborg servants, and Danish functionaries of all grades are made happy by various crosses and ribbons of Stanislaus and St. Anne. Diamond rings reward the assiduity of the police, while gold watches and chains of considerable value are bestowed on the telegraphers and stationmasters. The Emperor always causes a large sum of money to be given to the poor of Fredensborg.

RUSSIAN PRINCES KEPT OUT OF FRANCE.

The Grand Dukes Serge and Paul and the Grand Duchess Elizabeth had intended to go to Paris for fortnight on leaving England, but a telegram from the Emperor of Russia obliged them to alter their plans, as His Majesty deemed it undesirable that any more members of the Imperial family should visit France at present.

WORK OF A ROYAL INVENTOR.

The signalling apparatus invented by Prince Louis of Battenberg, which is now on trial in the Royal Sovereign, has received notices of approbation from consists of a sort of collapsible spheroid, capable difficulty. If Admiral Fairfax and the Signalling Department report favorably it will probably be universally adopted, to the satisfaction of the clever inventor, who is said to have been helped by Captain Percy Scott, now employed on signal books at the Admiralty.

THEY MARRIED FOR LOVE.

My correspondent Belle writes that the wedding of Lord Terence Blackwood to Miss Davis, in Paris, was quite a love match, which means that there was Only two days for registering remain in this not much money. Mr. Davis has promised to make city and Brooklyn-next Friday and Saturday, up the income of the happy pair to (3,000 a year, but unfortunately he was a sufferer in the late financial troubles in America and is not able to de o. Lord Terence has only 1300 a year, but a post in Sheehan is hearing it thunder all around the the Washington Embassy is promised to him, which ought to succeed in diplomacy. Miss Davis's father handsomest present was an all-round tiara or rather wreath of dogroses in diamonds which is extremely

The great majority of M. Gounod's biographers

that city, where the opposition to the obnoxious pages of Mile. De Bovet, who presented her readers in Buffalo and Frooklyn and the State Ring M. Gouned's simplicity of character and homeliimaginary, for the author of "Faust" was, in a way, almose as great a poscur as Lord Chatham himself. He delighted to receive visitors in the dim religious light of his magnificent music-room, while clad in a costume of black velvet, and looking wonderfully like a doctor of his own creation. board of an organ there, above which was fixed hand bade you to be silent, and it was not till the last strains of the "Messe Solennelle" he was engaged had died away that he began to talk in measured, mysterious accents. For the last to the city of Newport a monument to Judah | ten years of his life he had a grievance against England and its laws, and never tired of com-Touro Park, upon which stands the old stone mill.

The City Council will soon be asked to accept the glft, and to locate the monument in Touro crossing the Channel without running risk of attachment, but he chuckled at had dismissed the application for an execution or his art treasures in the Quartier Monceau and at St. Cloud. From 1863 till 1882 Gounod loved Eng land ardently, but during the "Messe Solennelle epoch of his career became an Anglophobist and transferred his affections to Belgium, where every one of his operas except "Sappho" had been most successfully played. A few mirutes before his fatal seizure he was talking of a journey to Brussels to superintend the rehearsals of that work at Monnaie. M. Gounod was a frequent visitor at the Avenue Messina, whose wife was the famous singer of the Second Empire, and whose son Hermann he adopted as his "filleul en Apollo," He entertained a profound belief in young Bemberg's talents and looked to him to perpetuate the traditions of his school. M. Gounod has left an enormous fortune, but he made a solemn vow never to pay a sixpence of the damages in which he had been cast in default by an English jury. M. Gounod was a capital raconteur, and when not expatiating on the shortcomings of the British jury he could relate a great many amusing anecdotes of his early struggles. When returning to Paris from Brussels after the production of "Le Midlein Malgre Lui" his companion in the railway car asked him if he had been at the Monnaie Theatre, and on his replying in the negative congratulated him on escaping so ter-rible an infliction as the performance of the new opera. "But apart from the troupe?" asked M. Gouned. "The troupe was good enough," said the critic, "but what could they possibly do with such shocking music?" When M. Gouned next met his

shocking music?" When M. Gound next met his candid friend, with whom he continued to converse

throughout the whole journey without betraying his identity, "Faust" had raised him to the high-

est pinnacle of fame, and the denouncer of his